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Algeria	4,000 Dr.	Iraq	15,170,000	Norway	7,000 Nkr.
Austria	20.5	Italy	1,300 Lire	China	2,700 Rmb.
Bahrain	0.600 Din	Iceland	450 Fr.	Portugal	90 Esc.
Belgium	45 B.F.	Korea	500 Won	Spain	6,500 Pes.
Cambodia	C.S. 120	Kuwait	500 Dhs.	Ireland	1,000 P.
Ceylon	C.R. 120	Lebanon	0.50 D.	Arab Arab	1,000 R.
Chile	0.00 D.K.	Liberia	1,000 L.	Malta	110 L.
Denmark	110 D.	Lithuania	LD. 4.35	Sweden	700 Sk.
Egypt	700 P.	London	45 L.	Tunisia	1,000 D.
Finland	4,000 P.	Morocco	100 Dir.	U.S.A.	400/20
Germany	2,50 D.M.	Morocco	100 Dir.	Venezuela	7,000 V.
Great Britain	50 P.	Morocco	100 Dir.	Yugoslavia	200 D.
Greece	20 Dr.	Netherlands	2,75 F.	Nigeria	200 N.
Iceland	115 Iks	Netherlands	2,75 F.	Yugoslavia	200 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Is Warned Of More Big Deficits

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and his cabinet have been told that, despite the new spending cuts approved by Congress last week, federal deficits are likely to exceed \$200 billion for at least the next two fiscal years without further action, according to administration officials.

In a closed session at the White House, the acting budget director Joseph R. Wright Jr., told Mr. Reagan and the cabinet that the deficits would remain at over \$200 million for fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1, and \$16 billion for fiscal 1987.

The official attributed the projections of deficits above \$200 bil-

Pretoria Considers Reforms

U.S. Is Reported 'Encouraged' By Vienna Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — South Africa is considering policy changes because of growing racial violence, U.S. officials said Friday.

Reagan administration officials said they were encouraged by two days of confidential talks, held at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, but cited an urgent need for talks between the white-minority government and black leaders in South Africa.

The White House national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, briefed President Ronald Reagan on Thursday's meeting between himself and other U.S. officials and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that the South Africans had said they were considering a policy review that could take weeks. Asked if the South Africans had spelled out possible changes in their laws mandating racial separation, Mr. Speakes replied, "They discussed some specific areas, yes."

"I would think we are encouraged by what we're hearing," he said.

A second meeting between Mr. Botha and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, was held Friday.

To its credit the South Africans are taking into consideration the views of the United States government and of other countries," Mr. Speakes said. "We expect this process in South Africa to continue for a matter of days, perhaps weeks."

But he said he did not know if or when any actual policy changes might be announced by the Pretoria government.

A senior Reagan administration official said there was reason to believe that one of the elements of a South African announcement would be opening a "dialogue" between the government and opposition leaders.

[Mr. Botha met later with Wilhelm Hass, the head of the division of the West German Foreign Ministry that monitors developments in Africa, Asia and South America.



An angry crowd of 1,000 blacks armed with sticks and knives moved through the township of KwaMashu on Friday during violent conflicts with Indians in the Durban area. Above, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa after his arrival for talks Friday in Frankfurt.

last month would be lifted as soon as his government brings civil strife under control. The Associated Press reported.

"As soon as we succeed in getting the position under control in those few areas where turbulence does occur," he said, "the emergency measures will be lifted." Mr. Botha also said that the South African government would continue to consider reforms, but declined to elaborate.

CBS News reported that in the first meeting, the United States warned South Africa that unless it gives more concessions to blacks, it will "be difficult for the Reagan administration to defend its friend-

ly policy toward the Pretoria government."

The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, read a statement that said:

"We've had serious exchanges in Vienna with the South African government. These exchanges were important in providing candid U.S. views on the situation in South Africa and the neighboring countries."

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ly policy toward the Pretoria government."

The State Department official, requesting anonymity, was asked if any pressure was put on South Africa and replied: "The United States stated its views with candor very straightforwardly."

■ Botha Pleased With Talks

Mr. Botha said Friday that he was pleased with his talks with U.S. officials. Reuters reported from Frankfurt.

He denied reports that the Americans had set an ultimatum for an end to emergency rule and for changes in the policy of apartheid.

Analysts say that Mr. Botha had hoped a return to relative peace would allow him to go ahead with

Blacks, Indians Clash as Durban Toll Reaches 54

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

DURBAN, South Africa — Armed Indian vigilantes clashed repeatedly with black rioters here Friday. At least 30 more people were killed in what has now become the worst violence in the country since the current political unrest began 11 months ago.

Some of the worst fighting was in Phoenix township, northwest of Durban, where mobs from the two sides fought with rocks, clubs and machetes at the Gandhi Settlement, then looted and burned the site. The settlement was founded by Mohandas K. Gandhi, who led the independence movement in India before leaving South Africa in 1914.

The toll Friday from four days of violence around Durban was at least 54 dead and as many as 1,000 injured, according to police and hospital reports. Other corpses lay amid the charred ruins of houses and shops in townships that even the police and army do not enter.

There are 821,000 Indians in South Africa, compared with a black population of nearly 17 million.

The conflict between them presents South Africa's white-ruled government with a new crisis only two days after police spokesmen were claiming that violence in the country had eased since a state of emergency was declared on July 21 in 36 cities and towns.

[Police said they were imposing a curfew in the eastern part of Cape province under the state of emergency imposed last month. Reuters reported from Port Elizabeth. Some of the worst violence has been in the eastern Cape area.]

But since then the unrest, taking place far from the areas around Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth under the state of emergency, has taken a different turn, seeming to lose direction in a morass of racial hatred between blacks and Indians recalling the massacre of 142 Indians by Zulus in 1949.

"This is not 1949," a young Indian shouted Friday after his colleagues fired shotguns at a black crowd. "This is 1983 and we are ready for them."

"As soon as we chase them on one side," a white police officer said, referring to black

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan Kills Plan to Cut Aid to Farms

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are searching for a new approach to the increasing problems of farmers and their bankers while putting aside the White House's earlier plans for fundamental changes in government agriculture programs.

An increase in loan defaults among U.S. farmers and the spread of associated bank failures have added to the White House's worries about the security of the nation's financial structure.

In addition, the deepening agricultural recession, characterized by falling farm prices, has led to a large rise in federal payments to farmers, which threatens to undermine efforts by the administration and Congress to cut budget deficits.

Political restraints have led President Ronald Reagan to largely abandon for now his plan to overhaul the U.S. farm economy by reducing government support, including price supports. At the same time, administration officials say they have begun to consider other measures to help farmers.

Some of the plans under consideration, like a federal bank to take over bad loans to farmers, depart from the broad sweep of Mr. Reagan's program to reduce the role of government in the economy.

Reviewing agriculture's problems in a speech to farmers last week in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said the administration did not yet have a solution to the debt issue. However, he added, "The federal government will probably have some role at an appropriate time in the future."

Weak farm prices combined with the emerging unwillingness of the House and Senate agriculture committees to make major changes in basic farm support laws, which are up for renewal this year, portend heavy federal spending for agriculture.

From less than \$10 billion a few years ago, annual outlays to support commodity prices and farmers' income rose to a record \$18.9 billion in 1983. Although this spending fell to \$17.4 billion in 1984, for technical reasons officials say are not likely to recur, an increase to \$16.8 billion is estimated for 1985, which ends Sept. 30. Under present law, the estimate for 1986 is \$15.2 billion and for 1987, \$16.7 billion.

Spending for the other major part of the federal agriculture program, loans by the Agriculture Department's Farmers Home Administration, has risen to \$3.6 billion in this fiscal year from \$1.7 billion in 1983 as farmers have defaulted on more than half the agency's loans.

The F.H.A., the lender of last resort for farmers, has increased the number of its loans. In part because of this, more farmers than expected have apparently received operating credit this year, but farm

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In Ugandan Stronghold, Rebels Await Concessions

By Mary Anne Fitzgerald
Washington Post Service

FORT PORTAL, Uganda — This quiet town in western Uganda, in the shadow of what are called "the mountains of the moon," has been ruled by Toto kings, British colonists and several Ugandan governments. Now it takes orders from a tall young man in camouflage fatigues.

His nom de guerre is Fred Rwigema, and he is acting commander of the National Resistance Army, a guerrilla group led by former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni. The group had been waging war for more than four years against the now-deposed Ugandan government of Milton Obote.

Mr. Rwigema led his troops into an unresisting Fort Portal on July 22, five days before the leader of the military coup, Brigadier Basilio Okello, dispatched his Acholi soldiers to take Kampala.

Mr. Museveni, who is believed to have an estimated 8,000 fighters compared to about 20,000 in the Ugandan Army, is the linchpin in negotiations to form a government that would return the country to civilian rule through elections for 1986.

When asked if they endorsed the appointment of Paul Ssemogerere, the Democratic Party leader, as minister of internal affairs, a guerrilla spokesman replied, "What have the party leaders done for democracy? We are its true defenders."

The new strength of the guerrillas can be traced to dissension in the Ugandan Army rather than to the guerrillas' military strength.

Major Okwera, the Acholi commanding officer in this town, was told in July that he was the target of an assassination squad of junior officers of the Lango tribe, dispatched by Mr. Obote, a fellow Acholi.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



In some areas of New York "boom boxes," are banned. At Coney Island, Raymond DeSicco, left, Elliot Reyes and Michael Reyes say they like their music loud.

Summertime Tunes: Koch Lovers Boom

For bathers who can take the heat but not the din of pop-music hits and Coppertone ads, a beachhead of serenity has been established in New York this summer: radio-free zones.

Nearly a half-mile of the city's 14 miles (22.6 kilometers) of beaches and 15 of Central Park's 840 acres (338 hectares) are covered by the ban, which took effect May 27. People playing radios in these areas without earphones are subject to a \$50 fine and may have their radios impounded.

"The law doesn't restrict your right to have a radio," said May- or Edward L. Koch. "It simply restricts your right to play a radio in areas where it might annoy other people."

Large, heavy radios with powerful speakers, called "boom boxes" are the primary targets of the ban, established in response to hundreds of complaints in recent months, according to Henry J. Stein, the city's parks and recreation commissioner. Since the zones were established, said a spokesman for the parks department, six persons have been cited and nearly 50 warnings have been issued.

Public reaction to the ban has been mixed. Some savor the silence of the quiet zones, while

others give the mayor a thumbs down for lowering the boom.

"I can't wear any jewelry here," said Dolores Viella, listening to a small portable radio at Coney Island. "I'm afraid of you know, chain snatches. I'm sitting here worried that someone will steal my hubcaps. The beaches are dirty, and there aren't any restrooms. And Koch worries about radios? Give me a break."

IRS Tracks Students Defaulting on Loans

Faced with billions of dollars in defaults on student loans, the federal government is pulling out the "ultimate trump card" to collect from the Internal Revenue Service. The Department of Education announced last week that it had asked the IRS to help recover about \$5 billion in overdue amounts by withholding the debtors' tax refunds.

"This is a major step which should show loan defaulters that we are dead serious about collecting these debts to American taxpayers," said Secretary of Education William J. Bennett in announcing the crackdown, which could recover an estimated \$50 million in outstanding debts this year.

Notices will be mailed telling debtors they have 60 days to be-

gin making payments on their loans. If a debtor fails to do so, the department will ask the IRS to withhold his federal income tax refunds up to the outstanding amount of the loan.

Nearly a million debtors — former undergraduate and graduate students who borrowed from the Federally Insured Student Loan and National Direct Student Loan programs — will be affected.

Short Take

In its first major marketing change in 53 years, the Zippo Manufacturing Co. has unveiled a new upscale cigarette lighter tailored for the trendy yuppie market. Zippo, renowned for the classic windproof lighter and its unconditional guarantee, will introduce in September "Contempo," a refillable butane model.

The new model will sell for \$29.95 to \$59.95, as opposed to the \$6.95 to \$10.95 retail price of the standard Zippo, but the company has no intention of phasing out the traditional lighter.

"I tell our sales people, 'Don't forget to dance with the date that brings you,'" said Robert Galey, president of Zippo.

— Compiled by AMY HOLLOWELL

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

VICE PRESIDENT
EUROPE

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Louise Brooks Dead at 78; Ex-Film Star

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, New York — Louise Brooks, 78, a star of silent films in the 1920s and 1930s, has died at her home here of a heart attack.

Miss Brooks, a cult figure in Europe and the United States who shunned Hollywood after she had appeared in two dozen films, was found Thursday in her apartment.

The daughter of a Kansas lawyer, Miss Brooks began as a dancer in her teens. She appeared on stage in New York in the Ziegfeld Follies and George White's Scandals. "I learned to act while watching Martha Graham dance," she said, "and I learned to move in film by watching Chaplin."

After her film debut in 1925, she quickly gained stardom and a cult following in flapper movies of the era. She appeared in the 1928 films "A Girl in Every Port" and "Beggars of Life."

Miss Brooks, known for independence and contempt for the American film industry, later said that intelligence and seriousness were handicaps. "I found myself looked upon as a literary wonder because I read books," she wrote.

Of Hollywood, she wrote: "There was no other occupation in the world that so closely resembled enslavement as the career of a film star."

In the late 1920s, she went to Europe, where she remains popular through revivals of her films. G.W. Pabst, the German director, guided her as Lulu in "Pandora's Box" and its sequel, "Diary of a Lost Girl."

■ Other Deaths:

David Golden, 77, executive producer of the film "Love Story" and production manager of "Kramer Versus Kramer" and "Fame," Wednesday in Oregon after an automobile accident.

John Taylor, the assistant, said that the former U.S. president was forced to postpone an appointment in Washington on Thursday with the Pakistani ambassador. Mr. Nixon had scheduled the meeting in preparation for a trip to Asia later this month.

Mr. Taylor said Thursday that Mr. Nixon also had to miss a dinner at the Chinese Embassy on Wednesday night.

Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Nixon's doctor, Dr. Philip G. Prioleau, told him Thursday morning to remain at home to cut back his schedule and to return to the doctor's office in New York daily for observation. Dr. Prioleau performed the surgery.

Dr. Prioleau said the cancer, a basal cell carcinoma, was similar to but much further advanced than one removed from President Ronald Reagan's nose on July 30. The doctor said the tumor was about an inch long and was removed in a four-hour procedure.

The complication arose because of an anticoagulant Mr. Nixon was taking for phlebitis, an inflammation of the veins that can cause blood clots. Dr. Prioleau said that as a result of the drug Mr. Nixon began bleeding under a skin graft covering the wound.

Dr. Prioleau said Mr. Nixon had stopped bleeding by the time he examined him and changed his dressing. Tuesday, Dr. Prioleau said the bleeding did not pose a serious health threat.

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Study Finds Lung Cancer Killing More U.S. Women

United Press International

NEW YORK — The tragic consequences of smoking have resulted in a greater than fivefold increase in the number of lung cancer deaths among American women aged 55 and older from 1960 to 1982, according to a report by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

The report, released Wednesday, said that lung cancer will surpass breast cancer as the primary cancer killer of women by 1986. The report also said that the lung cancer mortality rate for women of all ages had tripled from 1960 to 1982. Breast cancer mortality rates have remained virtually unchanged.

Breast cancer is still ahead of lung cancer as the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States," the report said.

But the percent difference between the mortality rates of these two diseases is shrinking rapidly.

The trend of increasing lung cancer among women started during World War II when smoking by women became socially acceptable, according to statisticians and epidemiologists who analyzed data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

The report said that major increases in deaths from lung cancer were registered in almost every age group studied. The largest increase was among women aged 55 to 64. Deaths in that group rose from 15.4 per 100,000 in 1960 to 81.3 per 100,000 in 1982.

In 1982, the lung cancer mortality rate was 116.3 per 100,000 among all women aged 65 to 74, an increase of 390 percent over the 1960 rates. For those aged 75 to 84, lung cancer mortality rates were

from 31.6 in 1960 to 104.6 per 100,000 in 1982.

From 1960 to 1982, the mortality rates for breast cancer increased for all women aged 35 to 84 from 52.5 to 54 per 100,000.

In contrast, the death rate from lung cancer for women of all ages rose from 11.2 to 46.8 per 100,000.

In 1985, the statisticians said, an estimated 119,000 new cases of invasive breast cancer will be detected with a projected five-year survival rate of 70 percent. About 46,000 new lung cancers will be diagnosed among women, with an overall survival rate averaging just 13 percent, they said.

This would mean that owners of

At least two companies want to

compete with NASA and Ariane-space.

General Dynamics Corp. has signed a letter of intent with NASA to use the Atlas-Centaur rocket, and Transpace Carriers Inc. has signed to use the Delta rocket to carry satellites. The companies have said they cannot compete with a shuttle price of less than \$40 million to send up a single satellite.

The Transportation Department argued for a higher shuttle launch

price to improve industry's bargaining power. NASA, however,

said that a higher charge would send customers to Ariane-space, which has booked more than a third of the world's future commercial satellite launches. Four years ago Ariane-space had less than 20 percent of the commercial market.

The new pricing policy represents a victory for NASA and a defeat for the U.S. Transportation Department. The department had argued for a full-bay price no lower than \$129 million, which it said would encourage private industry to get into the launch-vehicle business on its own.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The People Can Complain

The season demands a tribute to John Peter Zenger, publisher of New York's first independent newspaper, and Andrew Hamilton, his wily lawyer. Last Sunday, Aug. 4, was the 230th anniversary of the libel trial at which they turned common law on its head and established the freedom of America's press.

The Zenger legend dwells on the martyrdom of an immigrant printer abused by a tyrannical agent of the Crown. The legend thrives because Zenger and Hamilton roused a city of 10,000 to their cause and, while their opponents sulked, had the wit to print the only record of their heroics. But Governor William Cosby did run a land-grabbing, vote-rigging administration. His efforts to silence his critics provoked a crucial test of democratic principle. The Zenger case planted seeds that flowered half a century later in the First Amendment. It destroyed the pernicious doctrine that criticism of government is sedition even if true. It showed how juries, backed by public opinion, can enlarge the spirit of the law.

Zenger was brought to New York from Bavaria in 1710 at the age of 13 and apprenticed to the city's only printer, William Bradford, who gave him more craft than grammar and a taste for independence. In time Zenger opened his own shop on Smith Street, three blocks east of Broadway, near Wall.

By 1733, with Bradford monopolizing the official printing work from Cosby, the new royal governor, Zenger turned to printing the broadsides of a liberal opposition, agitations that grew into pamphlets, finally a newspaper. The New-York Weekly Journal listed Zenger as printed but its guiding spirit was James Alexander, a lawyer and mathematician who anonymously each Monday unleashed bold assaults on the governor's machinations.

The furious governor asked the Assembly to endorse a public burning of the paper, but it refused. He asked a grand jury to indict the instigator, but it refused. So Cosby had Zenger jailed on his own information. The charge was printing "false, scandalous, malicious and seditious" articles that had accused the governor of horrendous misdeeds threatening nothing less than "slavery."

The jury "in small time" ruled not guilty. Whereupon, while "a mixture of amazement, terror and wrath appeared in the bench," the jubilant crowd then adjourned to the Black Horse Tavern to celebrate.

Across the ages, then, an added toast: To the Zenger jury, for registering the public's understanding of a vital yet always difficult American idea — that the freedom of the press challenges authority and conveys complaints of the citizenry is indispensable in a free society.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Rest for Marginal Land

In the 1970s, American farmers were led by government policies and favorable markets to expand their production enormously, mainly for export. They did so partly by moving onto marginal lands. The result is that about an eighth of the land now in agricultural production across the country is highly erodible. The farmers probably should not be using it. Certainly the government should not be subsidizing them to use it, not in a time of towering surpluses and budget-bending support costs. But that is what it has been doing.

Now, however, Congress and the administration have fastened on the good idea of doing the opposite. In a major reversal of policy, they would pay farmers to restore the land, setting up what is called a conservation reserve. The bill, now in the House Agriculture Committee, would create a reserve of 25 million acres (10.1 million hectares), about half the 53 million considered erodible. The Senate bill calls for 30 million acres. The administration, which earlier had said a reserve was too costly, has shifted position and favors 20 million.

The argument in favor is that a reserve is a rare opportunity to marry economic and environmental concerns; it would achieve both price support and soil conservation. The government already imposes acreage set-asides each year to limit production of staple crops and prop up prices. The reserve would come on top of these, and augment them. At the

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

China on Nuclear Disarmament

Even if the two superpowers were sincere in demonstrating willingness to reduce nuclear weapons, limited reduction would have no practical significance at all. Both the superpowers already have enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world several times over.

Deng Xiaoping said rightly last week that China upholds two cardinal principles regarding nuclear disarmament. First, the two superpowers should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Second, they should reduce their nuclear arsenals step by step until

— The China Daily (Beijing).

FROM OUR AUG. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Mayor of New York Is Shot

NEW YORK — Mayor William J. Gaynor was shot and seriously wounded [on Aug. 9], when about to go aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, by J.J. Gallagher, recently discharged employee of the Department of Docks. It is stated that Mr. Gaynor's condition is satisfactory, pending an operation. Photographers had just aimed their cameras at Mayor Gaynor when a heavily built man with a Panama hat pushed forward, drawing a revolver. One shot was fired almost in the face of Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary. A second was fired at the back of Mr. Gaynor's head and struck the neck. "I shot him because he took the bread out of my mouth," Gallagher said. New York was appalled by the attempted assassination. The news created a sensation comparable only to Presidential tragedies.

1935: Toward Conflict in America?

PARIS — [A letter to the editor says:] "In the opinion of many we are marching to another Civil War in the United States and the vitality of your 'Mailbag' discussion about one of the great personalities of our last one, General Robert E. Lee, shows how lasting are the hatreds engendered by such wars. Fair warning, civil wars are expensive playthings. Our Civil War set back the clock on the South for a hundred years, 'freed' its slaves to new misery, gave new lease of power to greed in the North, made possible vast accumulations of wealth, let in millions of new slaves from Europe to serve this wealth. Today the old battle is raging on the same old front. Mr. Roosevelt is trying to meet it by acting as arbitrator between wealth and the slaves. If he fails we may grow a new Lee or Grant to enforce civil peace."

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The 'Vast Sea of Chinese' Threatens to Swamp Tibet

By the Dalai Lama

The Dalai Lama, the spiritual and political leader of Tibetans, is now living in exile.

DHARMSALA, India — It is more than 30 years since China forcefully occupied Tibet. In this period our religion and culture have been destroyed. The people of Tibet have suffered tremendous physical and economic deprivation. At least 1.2 million have died as a direct result of the occupation. But never, even in the worst of times, did the Tibetans lose their distinct national identity. That is the threat we face today: complete assimilation and absorption by a vast sea of Chinese settlers streaming across our borders.

Early this century, the Manchus were a distinct race with their own culture and traditions. Today only two to three million Manchurians are left in Manchuria, where 75 million Chinese have settled. In Eastern Turkistan, which the Chinese now call Sinkiang, the Chinese population has grown from 200,000 in 1949 to seven million, more than half of the total population of 13 million. In the wake of the Chinese colonization of Inner Mongolia, Chinese now outnumber the Mongols by 8.5 million to 2.3 million.

The area where I was born, the Kokonor region of northeastern Tibet, now already has a population of 2.5 million Chinese and only 700,000 Tibetans, according to a recent Chinese newspaper report. The Chinese claim to have given special care and attention to the so-called Tibet Autonomous Region, which comprises only the western and central parts of Tibet. And yet they are sending large numbers of young Chinese colonists into the eastern

and northeastern parts of our country.

Almost all of Tibet's great wealth — especially the priceless religious statues, images, paintings and icons that adorned our thousands of monasteries and temples — has been plundered and taken to China. Virtually all of the 5,700 monasteries and 500 temples of which we have records have been destroyed. Among our greatest losses are the irreplaceable ancient Sanskrit, Pali and Tibetan texts destroyed by the Chinese.

It is impossible even to begin to estimate the immense material loss that the Tibetans have suffered under the Chinese. Yet the Chinese have the arrogance to boast that they have spent \$2.7 billion to develop Tibet over the last three decades. What they fail to mention is that this figure includes the tremendous expense of maintaining at least 250,000 Chinese troops and 1.7 million civilian personnel in our country. Anyway, this sum is only a fraction of what the Chinese have

spent to maintain a basic level of food, shelter and clothing are not sufficient for humans. Animals probably experience a sense of satisfaction when they are fed, sheltered and kindly treated, even if it is temporary. But in human society, freedom is a basic need, an inalienable right that can never be replaced by temporary improvements in food supplies and economic conditions.

Tibetans are not against the Chinese people. All we demand is that which is rightfully ours. We believe that the Chinese, too, have a right to happiness and prosperity, but not at the expense of another nation and people. China does not possess any right whatsoever to decide the fate of the Tibetan people.

Recently the Chinese have been taking some interest in Tibet's history. This is good. Just as it is important that Chinese history is based on Chinese records, so it is important

that Tibetan history be based on Tibetan records. Not a single Tibetan record states that Tibet has ever been a part of China.

There have certainly been periods in the past when the Mongols and the Manchus wielded some influence over Tibet. But is there a nation in the world that has not, at one time or another, been subjected to the influence of outside powers, whether military, political, cultural or religious? Stronger powers have used, and at times still do use, their influence in an aggressive way to advance claims of sovereignty over weaker nations. But such claims have no basis and such actions cannot confer sovereignty.

It is my view that the issue of Tibet is not the concern of the six million Tibetans alone. Because of Tibet's age-old ties with its neighbors and its strategic importance, what happens in and to Tibet has a direct and significant impact on the region and the world. The future of Tibet is therefore certainly not for the Chinese alone to decide as they please.

Throughout the history of mankind, solutions achieved by force have inevitably been transitory. A solution can be genuine and lasting only if and when it is to the full satisfaction of the people concerned. In the final analysis, it should be for the concerned people themselves, in this case the Tibetans, to decide what they want. I have always believed that human determination and any cause that is truly just will ultimately triumph.

The New York Times

The War Is Over and Interdependence Remains to Be Learned

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Between 1960 and 1980 the proportion of Japanese households with telephones rose from 2 to 77 percent. Grasp that one remarkable statistic and you can fathom the gathering crisis in American-Japanese relations. Societies need time to adapt to change, and the rapidity of Japan's economic rise has been too fast for both countries.

The Japanese have acquired global responsibilities before being capable, psychologically and politically, of discharging them. And Americans have trouble living with the idea that a nation they defeated in war now challenges them economically.

It is difficult to be optimistic. The irresistible force of American pride and the immovable object of Japanese inertia seem bent on colliding. In the U.S. Congress, protectionism — shortsighted and self-defeating — is in the air. In Japan, tardy and insufficient "action programs" to overhaul its economy fan American anger. At best, these efforts will take time to produce the higher Japanese imports and higher Japanese economic growth that Americans want; at worst, the results may be meager.

Both sides are prisoners of their pasts. Japan's trade surpluses are commonly blamed on protectionism, but this is a half-truth. The central cause of those excessive surpluses is an archaic financial system geared to an earlier era of underdevelopment; perpetuated into the present, it adversely restricts domestic expansion and spurs the search for export markets. On the U.S. side, resentment of Japanese success has become an obsession that grossly exaggerates Japan's role in economic problems.

Writing in The New York Times Magazine, for example, Theodore H. White — author of "The Making of the President" series — accuses Japan of "dismantling American industry." If it continues, he broods, Japan will have "finally won the war."

The war? Wasn't it fought for something greater than global market shares? Never mind, for Mr. White reflects America's raw mood: He dislikes the Japanese. As a young reporter in China he was shot at by Japanese. His Japanese are still soldiers, not people. They are "on the offensive," "wiping out" American industries. You sense that he wants B-29s to wipe out their factories.

His story is less important than its content, which is unromantic, than for who he is. As one of America's premier journalists, he legitimizes economic scapegoating. But his powerful polemic is sloppy reporting. It excludes facts that put Japan's performance in perspective.

Japan is not the major cause of America's trade deficit, and the deficit is not eliminating American industry. The strong dollar and rapid American growth are critical causes. Between 1981 and 1984 an \$8.7-billion trade surplus with Europe became a \$13.3-billion deficit. The deficit with Japan, although rising in

dollar terms, dropped from 45 to 30 percent of the total during that period. And, despite the deficit, American industrial production in 1984 reached record levels.

Trade is not the only problem of distressed U.S. industries. Use of plastics, aluminum and reinforced concrete has cut demand for steel; steel use (including imports) was about a fifth less in 1984 than in the 1973 peak. And Japanese steel is only a quarter of all imports.

The distress in the semiconductor industry mainly reflects disappointing personal computer sales. Despite recent advances, Japanese living standards remain more than a

tenth below America's. Japan's efficient global industries coexist along with far less efficient service and retail sectors. Many Japanese still work five and a half or six days a week.

So Japan is not quite the economic juggernaut of American fantasy. But it still harms the world economy. Since 1980 it has grown slowly at home and relied on exports for stimulus, but it needs to grow faster domestically as well as to import more.

Interest on consumer deposits has long been held down by law. Paradoxically, this restraint stimulated saving because consumers, earning less on their deposits, had to save more to meet their personal objectives.

Domestic growth suffers because demand is drained away. And the yen

is depressed, making Japanese exports more competitive.

Low growth and high exports abet protectionism and create an anti-growth cycle. Breaking this cycle requires Japan to deregulate interest rates and liberalize consumer borrowing.

In the 1960s and early '70s, when business investment absorbed these vast savings, Japan grew rapidly. Indeed, high investment was crucial in ending Japan's economic backwardness. But now the high-savings policy is backfiring. Consumer deposit rates are still artificially low, but domestic investment is not absorbing all the savings. The excess is invested in higher-yielding foreign — mainly U.S. dollar — securities.

America is no model. Its budget deficits and tax code (which subsidizes borrowing through interest deductions) prop up interest rates and thereby draw foreign currencies into dollar securities. America's mistakes compound Japan's errors.

The central problem is the paralysis of old ideas.

Japan cannot move energetically and independently. It retains the protective mentality of a poor nation. It acts selfishly and invites resentment.

For Americans, Japan is only a symptom of deeper change. American industries do face global competition, and the world economy is unsettled, but Americans are too wedded to the illusion of power to grasp the more subtle demands of global interdependence. America's imagery is increasingly savage. The vision of fighting World War II is mindless jingoism. When men of Teddy White's stature exploit this stately rhetoric, you know you are on a slippery slope.

Newswest

Why Americans Should Thank Japanese Exporters

By Herbert Stein

WASHINGTON — America owes thanks to Japan and other foreign competitors. Here is why.

In 1981, in a mood of euphoria and self-congratulation, the United States embarked on a new economic policy. It would sharply increase military spending; radically change the tax treatment of investment so as to stimulate investment; cut income taxes across the board, so that individuals would retain more of their income to spend for themselves, instead of paying it to the government.

In real terms, domestic investment, personal consumption and military spending rose sharply. But production did not rise nearly as much. Measured in 1972 dollars, domestic output increased by nearly \$280 billion, while total production increased by \$196 billion.

So there was a big gap between the goods and services America was using and what it was producing. This gap was filled in the only way it could be — by drawing goods and services from the rest of the world. Exports diminished and imports increased in

it would have produced them at home. That is almost certainly not true. It is now producing as much as it can produce. It has had a big increase in employment since 1980.

Unemployment has been stable at around 7.2 percent of the labor force for about a year, while inflation has been steady. This suggests that the country is close to the lowest unemployment rate consistent with avoiding a speeding up of inflation.

Growth of real output at an annual rate of 2.6 percent since 1980 was probably as much as could be expected, given the need to go through a period of distillation and the failure to recover from the slump of productivity growth that began about 10 years ago. Growth of the economy has not been held down by deficiency of demand. If there had been a reasonable expectation that faster growth of demand would yield more real output without more inflation, domestic monetary policy could have provided that. In a real sense America wanted the rate of growth of real output that it got, either because a higher rate was not achievable or because it could not have been achieved without a dangerous inflation.

So I think it is fair to say that the rest of the world has mainly supplied goods and services that the United States would not have produced if it had been unable to import them.

The second point that will be made is that the rest of the world did not give America these goods and services — they loaned them. Japan and other trading partners invested in the United States, lending the money to buy the goods and services from them. America made a decision to borrow when it decided on a budget deficit and a tax policy that stimulated business borrowing for investment easier by being willing to lend.

It is surely not the responsibility of Japan to "discipline" America by refusing to lend the money it wants to borrow. Any American who doesn't want to be part of this borrowing process can opt out of it by saving more and becoming a creditor. He can write his congressman and his president urging them to reduce the budget deficit. But as long as Americans are in the market to borrow, they should be grateful to those who will lend to them. And as long as they want to use more goods and services than they

The Finns Take Politics, Pleasures Quietly

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

HELSINKI — They were having a quiet summer festival last week in Kotka, a seacoast town on the highway between Helsinki and the Soviet border.

Couples sat under striped tents, drinking beer and eating bratwurst. Families strolled through the main park, past rose beds, fountains and

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

freshly painted benches as a sea of blond heads listened raptly to a band playing jazz. No one spoke. No one hummed. No one even tapped a foot.

There is a stillness about Finland that foreign visitors find almost eerie. It is as if 4.9 million Finns had settled into a state of unanimous serenity.

Homogeneity has something to do with it. The population is 89.8 percent Lutheran, 93.6 percent Finnish-speaking and overwhelmingly blond. But this also is a country of the happy medium. Helsinki is an attractive capital of almost half a million people, not too big, not too small. People are reserved but pleasant, efficient but not officious. Restaurants are crowded, but there almost always is a table free.

Finns, like Russians, do not jay-walk. They will wait for the green light even on an empty street. And even the punk crowd wears fashionably pastels.

'Can you name a country where market forces operate so freely, where there is no terrorism and where prayer in the schools has been part of daily life?'

Kalevi Sorsa
Finnish prime minister



Politically, people agree that the country has reached a consensus. Minor parties have joined in the competition for the average voter; ever fewer are left on the fringes.

The Rural Party, once considered a party of protest, mellowed, too, once its leader was invited to join the coalition government.

Finland spends less on the public sector than some of its Nordic neighbors and controls 16 percent of industry. Its standard of living is not too small. People are reserved but pleasant, efficient but not officious. Restaurants are crowded, but there almost always is a table free.

Finns, like Russians, do not jay-walk. They will wait for the green light even on an empty street. And even the punk crowd wears fashionably pastels.

and of pride at mixing socialism and capitalism was evident in comments last year by Kalevi Sorsa, the Social Democratic prime minister. "Can you please name a country where market forces operate so freely as to frighten some firms, where there is no international terrorism and never has been, where prayer in the schools has been part of daily life for decades?" he said.

Even the Communist Party, split between pro-Moscow and Euro-Communist camps, is hard-pressed to challenge the status quo, since its

main issue — relations with the Soviet Union — was long ago coped by national consensus.

In the past decade, politicians of virtually all persuasions have come to share the view that Finland is better off promoting good relations with its giant neighbor.

In the 1960s, Finland's unique relations with Moscow gave rise to the term "Finlandization," a concept used in Western Europe to warn against crippling neutrality and gradual loss of autonomy.

The pejorative use of the term brought protests from Finnish embassies, and now it is heard less often. But for many Finns, the accommodations with Moscow are easily defended.

Finland lost its fight against the Soviet Union in World War II and shares a border 762 miles long. Furthermore, trade with the Soviet Union is a key factor in protecting the Finnish economy from the buffeting of Western recessions.

The 10th anniversary celebration last week of the signing of the Helsinki accords on European security and human rights was an affirmation of success at balancing between East and West.

"For Finland, it has been a natural principle in a divided world to deal with all sides to be open in all directions, to show others the confidence that we hope others will show us," said President Mauno Koivisto at the opening ceremonies. "That is our policy of neutrality."

Poland, Uneasy About Elections, To Try Pop Concerts and Patriotism

By Robert Gillece
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — With only two months until national elections, the Polish government is showing signs of anxiety about voter turnout. It is a contest that many Poles view as a test of strength between the Communist authorities and the outlawed Solidarity labor movement.

Solidarity's underground organization has called for a boycott of the Oct. 13 parliamentary elections.

Some Roman Catholic clergymen have openly questioned the usefulness of voting for members of a parliament that never rejects government-sponsored legislation.

The government, on the other hand, hopes to use a strong voter turnout as evidence of its claim that Solidarity is dying and that normalization of political life in Poland is all but complete. Polish voters are not obliged to vote but failure to do so might be noted with displeasure.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the whole world will again be watching Poland this October," said General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, last week at a meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee. He confidently predicted victory.

"Friends will do so with the hope that the voting will confirm the

process of stabilization and consolidation of agreement among the Poles," the general said. "They will not be disappointed. Foes will harbor opposite expectations. These will not materialize."

The clearest indication of the government's concern about the outcome was a decision last Wednesday, which was not made public, to grant Polish radio and television an immediate budget increase of 36 percent — nearly a billion zlotys, or \$6.5 million — for a major pre-election campaign.

In its budget proposal, the Committee for Radio and Television said that the money would be used in part for 160 hours of programming to create "a feeling of satisfaction" toward the authorities, according to a copy of the document obtained by Solidarity activists and passed on to Western reporters.

The document said that radio and television broadcasts would seek to attract younger voters in part by introducing candidates for the Sejm — the parliament — at pop concerts. Broadcasts over the next two months are to feature songs with patriotic themes selected to "arouse optimism and hope."

The government has offered no public forecasts of voter turnout, but Communist Party officials were inadequate, while 64 percent said no when asked whether govern-



Reverend Henryk Jankowski

ment policies were likely to solve Poland's problems.

Priest Tells of Warning

The Reverend Henryk Jankowski, a Roman Catholic priest in Gdansk who is close to the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, said a prosecutor warned him Friday that he risked arrest if he continued "anti-state activities." The Associated Press reported from Warsaw.

Recent public opinion surveys taken by the government do not sugar well for an enthusiastic turnout at the polls. One survey, reported in the official weekly "Polityka" last week, cites an "alarming" growth in pessimism about the country's debt-burdened economy.

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Judge Convicts Ex-Navy Man In First Trial of Soviet Spy Ring

The Associated Press

NORFOLK, Virginia — Arthur J. Walker, a retired U.S. Navy officer, was found guilty Friday of spying for the Soviet Union. It was the first trial in what the government alleges was a family spy ring that caused some of the most severe espionage damage to the United States in recent decades.

A U.S. District Court judge, J. Calvin Clarke Jr., who heard four days of testimony without a jury, convicted Mr. Walker on all seven charges that he took classified navy documents from his employer, a defense contractor, and photographed them for his brother, John A. Walker Jr. The government says that John Walker, a retired navy communications specialist, lied.

Arthur Walker, 50, a retired navy lieutenant commander from Virginia Beach, stood and showed little reaction to the verdict.

AUTO SHIPPING

HOW TO IMPORT A EUROPEAN CAR INTO THE U.S. The document explains why one must do to bring a car into the U.S. safely and legally. It includes news & information on shipping by air, sea, road, rail & EPA conversion; customs clearance & shipping procedures as well as legal points of interest. To receive your copy, send \$10.00 to US\$11.50 when buying a Mercedes, or \$11.50 in Europe & importing it to the U.S. \$11.50 for each \$100 paid postage. P.L. Schmidt, Postfach 3131, 7000 Stuttgart 1, West Germany.

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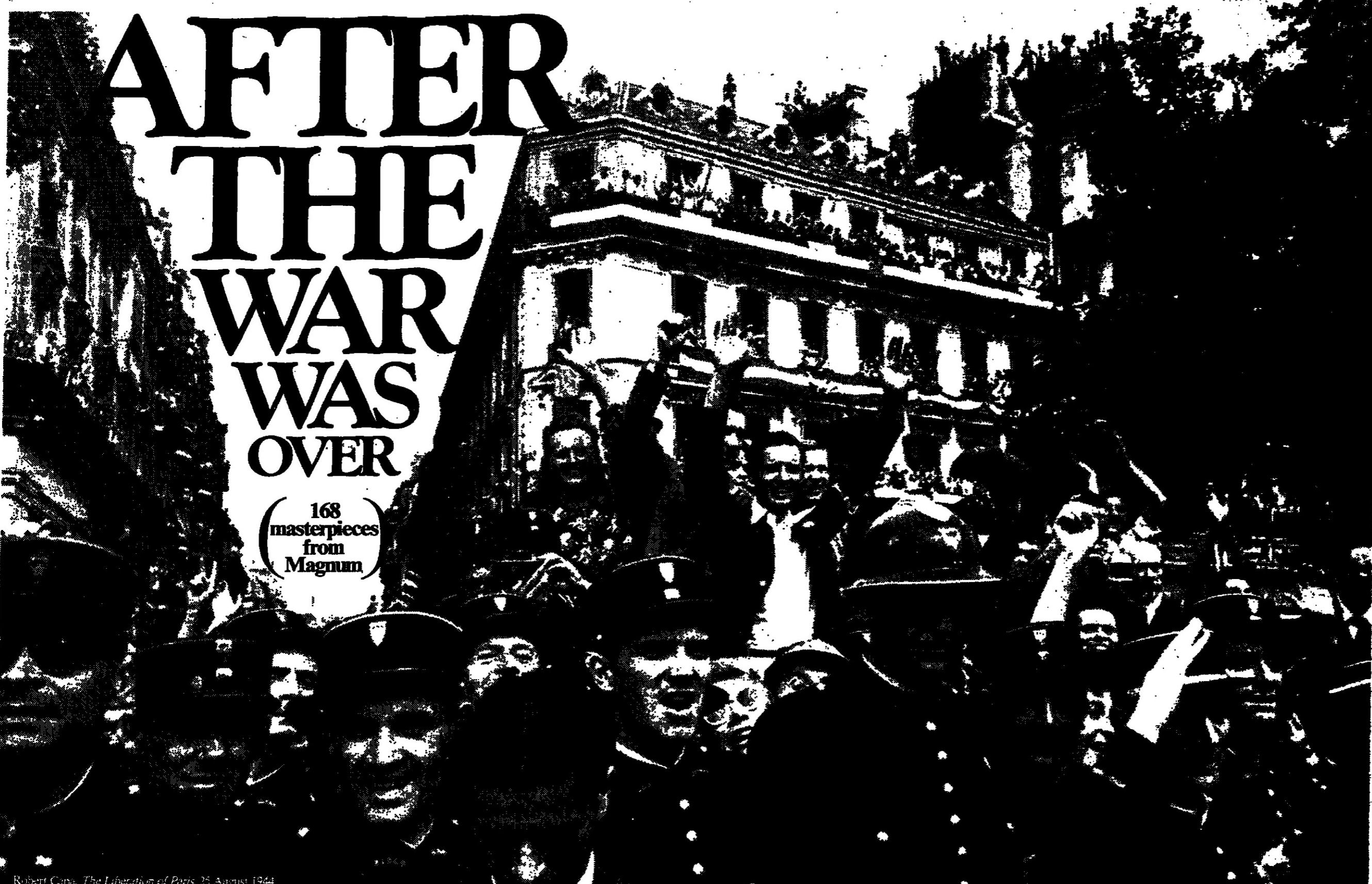
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Robert Capa, *The Liberation of Paris, 25 August 1944*Robert Capa, *The New Look, Paris 1947*David Seymour, *Arturo Toscanini, 1954*David Seymour, *Disturbed orphan, 1948*Werner Bischof, *In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947*Henri Cartier-Bresson, *The Ascot Train, Waterloo Station, London 1953*Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers, 1956*

Photographs by Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliott Erwitt, Ernst Haas, Erich

From the archives of Magnum Photos, a photographic record of Europe in the immediate postwar years — striking images of a continent shaking off the debris of destruction and coming to life.

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To Our Readers

Markets & Business

JFK 10/15/85

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Texas Air Increases Bid for TWA

By Associated Press

Houston — Texas Air Corp. increased its Friday offer to acquire Trans World Airlines Inc. by \$3 a share to \$26, further escalating the takeover battle for the New York-based carrier.

The latest offer by Texas Air, the parent of Continental Airlines, was made by Texas Air's chairman, Frank A. Lorenzo. It tops a \$24-a-share bid for TWA made earlier this week by Carl C. Icahn, the New York financier.

Texas Air already has an agreement to acquire TWA. It was Mr. Icahn's purchase earlier this year of 10 percent of TWA's common stock, and a subsequent offer to buy the airline, which drove TWA to accept the offer from Texas Air.

But Mr. Icahn's investor group already is on the verge of taking outright control of TWA. The group disclosed on Wednesday that it owned 45.5 percent of TWA's total stock outstanding.

Mr. Icahn offered to buy the TWA stock his group does not already own for \$24 a share in cash and securities after Mr. Lorenzo had reached a tentative agreement on June 13 to pay \$23, also in cash and securities, for each of TWA's approximately 34.5 million total



Frank A. Lorenzo

common shares outstanding, or \$793.5 million.

Mr. Icahn made his offer after reaching an agreement with two of TWA's three major unions under which the unions would exchange sizable wage concessions for TWA stock and profit sharing.

Texas Air's sweetened bid has a total value of about \$897 million.

COMPANY NOTES

Bell PLC said it received applications for about 1.25 billion shares under the British government's offer to sell 242.6 million shares, most of its 49-percent stake in the petroleum company. The shares were offered at £1.85 (\$2.49) each.

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. machinists on strike have lost the backing of their parent union, which has cut benefits and decided the longest-running major U.S. strike has failed. The strike began Oct. 19, 1981, over a company proposal to allow job transfers regardless of seniority.

Continental Telecom Inc. said it has agreed to acquire Fairchild Industries Inc.'s interests in American Satellite Co. and Space Communications Co. for \$105 million. Continental Telecom and Fairchild were equal partners in the venture.

Chase Manhattan Petroleum PLC's planned merger with Saxon Oil

PLC will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Britain's Department of Trade and Industry said. When the merger was announced in July, the companies put their respective market values at about £1.83 million.

Exco International PLC of London said it had completed the disposal of its 52-percent holding in Teletar Inc. after obtaining the necessary clearances under U.S. antitrust laws. Exco said last month it would sell Teletar for \$45.8 million to Dow Jones & Co. and Oklahoma Publishing Co.

Henkel KGAA, the West German Corp. of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have agreed on a joint venture to build a 7-billion-yen (\$23.3 million) compound in Beijing with 136 villas for foreigners and a 13-story office building, the China Daily said. Tokyo is putting up 70 percent of the capital for Beijing Guangming Industry & Commerce Co. A spokesman declined to give financial details.

SPORTS

Tudor's One-Hitter Gets Cards Going as Baseball Resumes

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — With Dwight Gooden and Joaquin Andujar making headlines virtually every time they pitch, and Fernando Valenzuela generally accepted as the National League's top left-handed pitcher, John Tudor has not received much notice.

"But his anonymity cannot last much longer unless the Chicago Cubs can be persuaded to forget what he did to them Thursday."

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

night when the Cardinals won, 8-0, at major league baseball resumed following the players' two-day strike.

"He's probably the best left-hander I've faced all year," the Cubs' Gary Matthews said after Tudor pitched a one-hitter, winning for the 13th time in his last 14 starts. His sixth shutout this year broke a three-way tie with Gooden and Valenzuela for the major-league lead.

"It's a good streak," said Tudor. "Those second one-hitter in the majors raised his record to 14-8 after a 1-7 start. "I really have never had one like this. I can't relate to it."

In two games against Chicago

Cubs Get Triple Play, the Hard Way

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — The Chicago Cubs pulled off a bizarre triple play in the eighth inning Thursday night, the first in the National League this season and first against the speedy Cardinals in nearly five years.

With teammates Jack Clark and Andy Van Slyke on base, the Cardinals' Terry Pendleton lined out to first baseman Leon Durham, Durham, attempting to force Clark at second, was too late with his throw to shortstop Chris Speier.

As Van Slyke retreated to first, Speier's return throw hit him on the helmet. But Van Slyke raced around second and passed Clark, who was trapped in a run down.

The official play, determined long after the game had ended, went from Durham to Speier to second baseman Ryne Sandberg to Speier to third baseman Ron Cey and, finally, to center fielder Bob Dernier.

this season, he has given up just three hits, struck out 12 and walked two. He beat them 7-0 on June 23.

Tudor pitched 14 straight batters at one point and faced just 29 in the game. The only Cub to reach base were Leon Durham, with a fourth-inning single, and Matthews, who walked in inning later.

The Cardinals made it easy for Tudor, scoring five times in the first inning. Andy Van Slyke hit his first home run in nearly two months, with a man on, following a homer by Terry Pendleton.

Cincinnati relievers retired 19 straight batters, a string broken when Ken Landreaux walked with two out in the 13th.

Mets 14, Expos 7: Keith Hernandez got five of New York's 20 hits and drove in three runs in Montreal, while teammates Darryl Strawberry, George Foster and Gary Carter homered.

Padres 6, Astros 5: Pinch-hitter Jerry Royster singled in the winning run in the bottom of the ninth as San Diego rallied for four runs on four hits and three errors by Houston, which wasted 14 hits.

Phillies 7, Pirates 3: In Philadelphia, it did not take long for Pittsburgh, the league's worst team, to continue losing as Mike Schmidt hit a three-run homer during a four-run first inning.

Braves 2, Giants 0: In San Francisco the home crowd — all 3,557 of them — had little to cheer as Atlanta's Rick Mahler, supported by four double plays, pitched a four-hitter and the Giants were shut out for the 12th time this season. Mahler also drove in a run.

Rainiers 7-7, Orioles 2-4: In the American League, Toronto continued its dominance of the East as Jesse Barfield went 6-for-6, scored four runs and stole two bases, and Tony Fernandez contributed four hits and five RBI to the sweep of visiting Baltimore.

Yankees 8-7, Indians 4-6: Dave Winfield homered twice and drove in six runs in the first game in New York, then Don Mattingly hit two home runs in the second game against Cleveland.

Brewers 7-3, Rangers 4-1: In Arlington, Texas, Ben Oglivie's two-run homer and RBI single led Milwaukee to victory in the first game and he hit two sacrifice flies in the second.

Twins 4, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Bert Blyleven won his 100th game for Minnesota — his first since rejoining the team in a trade with Cleveland on Aug. 1 — holding California to seven hits while striking out four.

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A's 11, Mariners 2: Dusty Baker scored two runs and drove in two during an eight-run fourth inning that gave Oakland a victory in Seattle. It was the A's first triumph in an indoor stadium this season.

■ Offer Made for Pirates

A public-private coalition that includes Westinghouse Electric Corp., U.S. Steel Corp. and at least 10 other investors has made an offer to buy the financially troubled Pirates. The Associated Press reported from Pittsburgh.

The coalition, which would form

a partnership called Pittsburgh Baseball Inc., made the offer Thursday to the National League team's owners, the Galbreath family and Warner Communications.

Pittsburgh's mayor, Richard Caliguiri, announced the offer but would not disclose the terms. Television station WPXI, quoting unnamed sources, said the offer was substantially lower than the \$35 million to \$40 million the Galbreaths were seeking.

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A's 11, Mariners 2: Dusty Baker scored two runs and drove in two during an eight-run fourth inning that gave Oakland a victory in Seattle. It was the A's first triumph in an indoor stadium this season.

■ Offer Made for Pirates

A public-private coalition that includes Westinghouse Electric Corp., U.S. Steel Corp. and at least 10 other investors has made an offer to buy the financially troubled Pirates. The Associated Press reported from Pittsburgh.

The coalition, which would form

a partnership called Pittsburgh Baseball Inc., made the offer Thursday to the National League team's owners, the Galbreath family and Warner Communications.

Pittsburgh's mayor, Richard Caliguiri, announced the offer but would not disclose the terms. Television station WPXI, quoting unnamed sources, said the offer was substantially lower than the \$35 million to \$40 million the Galbreaths were seeking.

Twins 4, Angels 2: In Minneapolis, Bert Blyleven won his 100th game for Minnesota — his first

since rejoining the team in a trade with Cleveland on Aug. 1 — holding California to seven hits while striking out four.

Angels 7-7, Orioles 2-4: In the American League, Toronto continued its dominance of the East as Jesse Barfield went 6-for-6, scored four runs and stole two bases, and Tony Fernandez contributed four hits and five RBI to the sweep of visiting Baltimore.

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JAPAN POSTCARD

The 'Survival' Warriors

By Leslie Brody
The Associated Press

A TSUGI, Japan — An import from the United States is becoming a rage in Japan: the Survival Game, where young people dress up in U.S. Army combat uniforms and spend weekends in the woods playing war.

"Japan has been in a peaceful period for many years," said Takanori Kawamoto, who brought the fad to Japan from California two years ago. "That's not to say we want to wage war, but the game shares a fundamental point with judo: you're against an adversary."

The simple rules — steal the other team's flag before you get shot — have attracted about 30,000 players across the country, Kawamoto said. Although most are in their 20s and early 30s, the game is catching on among junior high school students, despite a ban on purchases of toy guns by children under 18. The guns shoot plastic pellets.

"Nobody thinks about getting shot, only about shooting the enemy," said one weary "soldier" after a recent game near Atsugi airfield southwest of Tokyo. The field was a World War II base for Japanese kamikaze pilots and is now a U.S. facility.

The dog-tagged players offered various reasons for joining the game on a sweltering Sunday: a chance to get out of the city, be a hero, find friends, lose weight.

Akiko Shibusaki, one of three women among 75 men, said, with a giggle, that she came to "hunt more than flags."

"The game's a great way to get rid of stress," said Shigeru Nakasugi, a storekeeper. "Japan may be rich, but life is still hard. There's so little space, and you have to bow down to your boss at work. 'Survival' is even better than baseball because there are no fixed positions."

The participants dress up like U.S. soldiers, with combat boots, web belts and shoulder patches, and with plastic goggles to protect the eyes from the pellets.

"Dressing up makes us feel like actors," said Toshio Arai, a 25-year-old security guard, decorating his face with camouflage paint. "We don't have any direct experience with war, but we know about it mostly from American movies like 'The Deer Hunter' and 'M*A*S*H.' Besides, Japan lost. Instead of continuing the losing feeling the older people keep, we'd rather imitate the winners." He thumbed his uniform collar proudly. "It's authentic: '43."

"It would look really strange if we walked down the street dressed like the Imperial Army, don't you think?" a teammate suggested.

"It's just a game," said another. "Don't think about it too hard, or you'll think we like the military. It's exciting to hide in the forest, without knowing whether there's someone nearby trying to get you."

"It's not like real life. We like to play war, but don't want a real one."

Japan's postwar constitution limits its military to a defensive role, and the government keeps defense spending below 1 percent of the gross national product.

In an indication of the Survival Game's popularity, Makoto Tobe, manager of the Open gun store in Tokyo, said his tiny shop made more than \$30 million yen (about \$125,000) off the game last year. A replica of a military rifle costs 8,000 yen (about \$34), with some of the most prestigious models going for more than 100,000 yen.

About 50 hobby and toy stores in Japan sell the equipment for the game, according to Combat magazine, the bible for devoted players, who hope to form a national association with the pope, what function is CTV to serve?

"We are not a network on a television station," said Fiorenza Tagliabue, secretary-general of the center. Its primary task, he said, is straightforward: "We record everything the pope does in public — in the Vatican, in Italy, around the world."

Archbishop John P. Foley, head of the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, said CTV was more like a press

office than a network.

"The Africa trip offers other evidence of the role CTV plays. On July 31, 10 days before his departure for Africa, the pope sat down with a CTV crew at his summer residence, Castel Gondolfo, and briefed messages for each of the seven countries he is to visit, Tagliabue said.

Generally, they are simply greetings in which the pope says how happy he is to visit the coun-

try. Videotapes of the messages were shipped to the Vatican curia in the various countries and used in effect as promotional spots for the pope's visit. They are usually given free to state television networks and other television stations interested in them.

Tagliabue said among the most popular videotapes are one of the pope's visit to the shrine at Lourdes and another called "The Pardon," on the pope's prison visit to Mehmet Ali Agca, the man convicted of shooting him.

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Will we someday find a John Paul video next to the latest Madonna rock tape? There have been some discussions between Vatican officials and representatives of commercial distributors, but Foley said that so far the Vatican had preferred religious outlets.

"We want to be certain of the



The pope has put the secular media, particularly television, to work for him.

character of the companies we're dealing with," he said, alluding to the large trade in pornographic videotapes. The Vatican sells the distributor the rights to reproduce the tapes, he said, with further proceeds going to the distributor.

One source of money for the Vatican Television Center, which under its charter must be self-financing, is the sale of videotapes from papal audiences. But to avoid a trade in pure "vanity" shots with the pope, the center sells videos that include the pope's message during the audience. "We try to ensure that it fulfills a religious purpose," the archbishop said.

Tagliabue would not discuss the financing of the center. Although the constant videotaping of the pope is an expensive proposition, CTV is believed to be a low-budget operation. Its headquarters are crammed into a few rooms in a corner of Vatican City, and much of the equipment has been donated.

The commercial networks have feared that the creation of CTV would result in them having less access to the pope. Traditionally, "pool" coverage was in the hands of RAI, the Italian state television network. Direct Vatican control of pictures of the pope led to fears of censorship.

Foley said that the Vatican had actively sought to avoid a "monopoly." "We always try to include other media," he said. In the occasional situation where Vatican television has an "unexpected monopoly," catching a scene just because it records the pope everywhere, the center gives its film naked and half-naked children.

In cases where networks could have had access to a papal event but chose not to come, he continued, the center charges a fee for the film.

Foley said CTV was looking into projects on the Vatican's art treasures, its museums and library, and on St. Peter's Basilica. Long-term projects might involve programs on the lives of saints and on the relationship between religion and culture.

But Foley and Tagliabue both said these projects were still some time away. "We do everything according to the length of our feet," Tagliabue said with a smile, "and we're still growing."

PEOPLE

Queen Margrethe to Give Husband Official Income

In the name of equality, Queen Margrethe II of Denmark plans to officially hand over some of her allowance to her husband, Henrik. After more than 18 years as prince consort, the former Count Henri Andre Marie Jean de Laborde de Monpezat will get a paycheck beginning Jan. 1, if the Danish parliament approves, the prime minister's office says. Henrik now gets an undisclosed amount, but only income paid into his bank account monthly by the queen's treasurer. "I get what I need, but the way I get it is unsatisfactory," Henrik, 51, said last year, asking for "a little more equality."

Friends of Christina Onassis are packing the Greek shipping heiress' tiny Ionian Sea island, Scopello, for a weekend of festivities for her 6-month-old daughter, Athina. Onassis and the baby, her first, flew from Paris to Greece with her fourth husband, the French jet setter Emery Russel, for the destination family friends said. It is Athina's first trip to Greece.

Jim Zeller, a Canadian hamo- ca player, says he found audience in Moscow responsive to his brand of electronic blues. "They would really listen," Zeller, 30, said after his return to Montreal from the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. "They're a very emotional people. They're into creativity in any form." Zeller proved so popular that extra concerts were added and he was invited by a Communist Party official to return next year for a tour.

Howard A. Baker Jr., the former U.S. Senate majority leader, being out of power has its bright side: "It is only my highly developed sense of decency that keeps me from chortling when I see [current Majority Leader Robert J.] Dole on television messing with that budget."

A group of 52 artists and writers, including the horror writer Stephen King and science fiction's Harlan Ellison, and Stan Lee, publisher of Marvel Comics, are creating a special issue of "The X-Man" to be sold as a benefit for African famine relief. The issue is scheduled to appear later this month.

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Warning for Explicit Lyrics

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Nineteen top record companies, which market 80 percent of the recorded music in the United States, have proposed a label warning buyers of sexually explicit lyrics. The Recording Industry Association of America said in a letter to the Washington-based Parents' Music Resource Center that wording of the label remained to be discussed.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

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